



SEYCHELLES

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# Medical Department

FOR THE YEAR

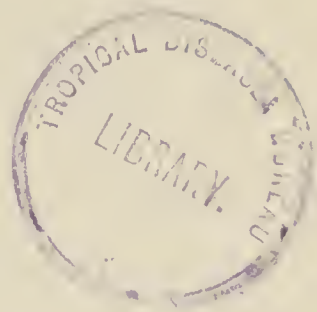
1910.


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SEYCHELLES.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,—ROYAL STREET, VICTORIA.

1912.





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# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

for

THE YEAR 1910.

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### CHAPTER I.

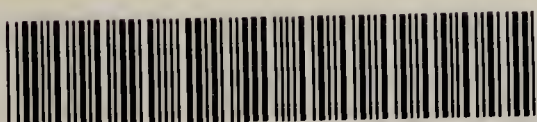
#### VITAL STATISTICS.

- Estimated population      The population of the Colony at the end of 1909, was 22,409 and has been estimated this year to be 22,620 an increase of 211.
- Birth rate.      2. Annexure I, shows the number of arrivals and departures from the Colony, the number of births and deaths during the year.
- Death rate.      3. The total number of births registered during the year was 709, giving 31.35 per 1,000 of the estimated population.
- Infantile mortality.      4. The total number of deaths was 368 giving a mortality of 16.25 per 1,000. The death rate last year was 15.48 per 1,000.
- Twin and still-births.      5. The number of deaths recorded of children under 5 years was 149, the preceding year the number was 110.
- Triplets.      6. There were 54 still-births and 14 twin-births. The still-births were higher than the preceding year when it was 46.
7. There was one case of triple-birth.

### CHAPTER II.

#### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

- Mean temperature.      Annexure II shows the monthly temperature, rainfall and deaths.
2. The mean temperature for the year was 79.5 nearly the same as last year when it was 79.3.
- As usual April was the hottest and August the coolest month of the year. January and December were the wettest months of the year.
- Rainfall.      3. The total amount of rain that fell during the year was 83.31 inches, more than the preceding year when 79.95 inches were registered.
- October this year proved to be a very dry month only 0.03 inches of rain were recorded.
- Winds.      4. The monsoon blew with an average force during the year, S.E. winds began in May and continued until October.





## CHAPTER III.

## DISEASES PREVALENT DURING THE YEAR.

There was nothing of note in the diseases prevalent during the year, there was no epidemic disease beyond a small outbreak of Influenza of a benignant type.

**Beri-beri.**

A small outbreak of Beri-beri occurred at Coetivy Island, there were 29 cases with 14 deaths. This disease had not been noticed before at Coetivy, the Assistant Medical Officer visited the Island and his enquiries showed that the scale of rations to the labourers had been considerably diminished some three months before the outbreak, the owner of the Island was advised to augment the rations again and to substitute Bengal for Saigon rice, which had previously been given, he carried out these measures, and no further cases occurred. It is of interest that whereas the disease as it has been seen in the other Islands were almost exclusively of the œdematous type, at Coetivy all the cases which were seen were of the emaciated type.

There were a few cases at St Pierre but not so many or of so severe a nature.

**Tuberculosis.**

There were several cases of pulmonary tuberculosis during the year but not more than had been noticed in previous years, the amount of the disease does not seem to be increasing.

**Venereal disease.**

There seemed to be an increase in the amount of Syphilis during the year, a large number of babies suffering from the congenital form of the disease were treated at the Government Dispensary in Victoria.

## CHAPTER IV.

## STATE OF THE TOWN OF VICTORIA.

1. The town of Victoria is being gradually improved from year to year, in the Central part of the town many of the old dirty wooden houses have been replaced by stone buildings, and the general type of building all over the town is more airy and sanitary than formerly.

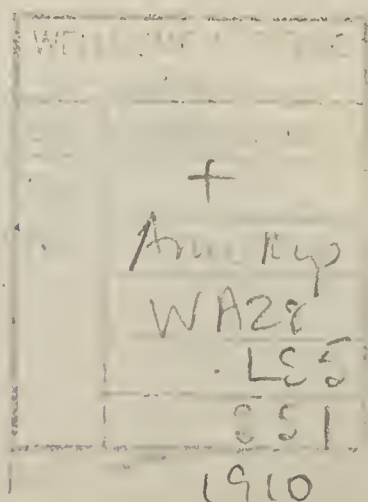
Better arrangements have been made for watering the streets.

## CHAPTER V.

## REPORTS OF THE ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The Medical Report of the Assistant Medical Officer of South Mahé is attached, as also his report on the Lunatic Asylum.

The Assistant Medical Officer, Praslin, has not been in his district sufficiently long to be able to report fully on the public health.



## CHAPTER VI.

## VACCINATION.

The lymph has given very good results, in the Central and South Mahé Districts, no failures are reported.

	Central District	South Mahé.
First time	... 439	152
Second time	... 9	...
Third time	... ..	...
Unsuccessful	... ..	...
<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	... 448	152

This is the first year in which I have been able to report no failures.

## CHAPTER VII.

## QUARANTINE.

The quarantine station was used on several occasions during the year.

The Recks steam disinfecter on Hodoul Island was used on many occasions to sterilise passengers' effects, gunny bags, etc., imported from infected ports.

## CHAPTER VIII.

## HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

There were 480 in-patients at the Victoria Hospital during the year, and 3,195 persons were treated as out-patients.

Maternity Home.

Arrangements were made during the year to institute a Maternity Home in Victoria, structural alterations were of course necessary to the building chosen for the purpose, and it is hoped that a fully equipped home for confinement cases will be ready early in 1911.

Miss A. M. Beedie who has had very considerable experience in this work arrived in November to take charge and to act as Nursing Superintendent.

One of the main objects of the Institution will be the training of Midwives. It will be of the very greatest benefit to the Colony to have properly trained Midwives instead of the ignorant women who up till the present have fulfilled these functions.

Staff.

The Chief Medical Officer was absent on leave from March to September.

Dr J. G. Masson-Martin resigned his post as Asst. Medical Officer, Praslin District, and left during the month of April, he was replaced by Dr N. P. Jewel, M.B., who arrived in October.

I am very glad to say that the Secretary of State for the Colonies approved of His Excellency the Governor's proposal that the Government should pay the passage to Europe of the Nursing Sisters after a period of six years.

J. B. ADDISON,  
Chief Medical Officer,

Seychelles,  
18th March, 1911.



## Returns of Diseases and Deaths in 1910 at the Victoria Hospital.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1909.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1910.	Remarks.	
		Admissions	Deaths				
General Diseases.							
Anæmia	...	9	1	9	...	Landed from steamer Imported.	
Beriberi	1	15	3	16	...		
Dysentery	...	10	...	10	1		
Debility	...	1	...	1	...		
Fever—Blackwater	...	1	1	1	...		
do Continued	...	1	...	1	...		
do Malaria	...	3	...	3	...		
Septicæmia (puerperal)	...	4	2	4	...		
Influenza	...	9	..	9	...		
Old age	1	14	5	15	...		
Rheumatism	...	14	...	14	1		
do acute	...	3	1	3	1		
Syphilis	...	8	...	8	1		
Tetanus	...	2	1	2	...		
LOCAL DISEASES.							
Diseases of the Nerves.							
Eclampsia	...	1	...	1	...		
Epilepsy	...	1	...	1	1		
Headache	...	1	...	1	...		
Hemiplegia	...	2	...	2	...		
Hysteria	...	2	...	2	...		
Meningitis	...	2	1	2	...		
Neuritis	...	4	...	4	...		
do peripheral	...	2	...	2	...		
Neuralgia	1	1	...	2	...		
Nervous shock	...	1	...	1	...		
Paralysis	...	1	...	1	...		
Puerperal Mania	...	1	..	1	...		
Sciatica	...	2	...	2	...		
Tabes dorsalis	1	...	...	1	...		
Diseases of the Eye.							
Cataract	...	1	...	1	...		
Conjunctivitis	...	1	...	1	...		
Ophthalmia	...	2	...	2	...		
Keratosis	...	1	...	1	...		
Syphilitic Iritis	...	1	...	1	1		
Supperating Eye	...	1	...	1	...		
Disease of the Ear.							
Foreign body in Ear.	...	1	...	1	1		
Diseases of the Throat.							
Laryngitis	...	2	...	2	...		
Tonsilitis suppering	...	1	...	1	...		
Carried forward	4	126	15	131	7		

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Diseases.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1909.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1910.	Remarks.
		Admissions	Deaths			
Brought forward.	...	4	126	15	131	7
<i>Diseases of Circulatory System.</i>						
Aneurism	...	...	2	...	2	...
Aortic Disease	...	...	3	...	3	...
Œdema	...	1	...	...	1	...
Mitral	...	1	2	...	3	...
Pericarditis	...	...	2	...	2	...
<i>Diseases of the Respiratory System.</i>						
Bronchitis	...	1	7	...	8	...
Cardiac	...	2	7	3	9	2
Empyema	...	...	3	...	3	...
Hæmoptysis	...	...	1	...	1	1
Mediarterial tumour	...	...	1	1	1	...
Pleurisy	...	...	7	...	7	...
Pleural effusion	...	...	1	...	1	...
Phthisis	...	2	9	3	11	1
<i>Diseases of the Digestive System.</i>						
Abdominal tumour	...	...	1	...	1	...
Ascites	...	1	...	1	1	...
Appendicitis	...	...	1	...	1	...
Constipation	...	...	9	...	9	...
Colic	...	...	2	...	2	...
Dyspepsia	...	...	3	...	3	...
Diarrhœs	...	...	1	...	1	...
Enteritis	...	...	2	...	2	...
„ tubercular	...	...	1	...	1	...
Gastritis	...	...	2	...	2	...
Hyperemesis	...	...	1	...	1	...
Hernia	...	...	2	...	2	...
Hernia strangulated	...	1	7	...	8	...
Hæmorrhoids	...	...	5	...	5	...
Hepatitis	...	...	4	...	4	...
Liver abscess	...	...	6	...	6	1
Mucous colitis	...	...	1	...	1	...
Peritonitis	...	...	2	2	2	...
<i>Diseases of the Lymphatic System</i>						
Glands	...	...	3	...	3	...
<i>Diseases of the Urinary System</i>						
Calculus vesical	...	...	2	...	2	...
Cancer of bladder	...	...	1	...	1	...
Cystitis	...	...	5	...	5	...
Fistula (urinary)	...	...	1	...	1	...
Stricture	...	...	19	1	19	1
Hæmatura	...	...	2	...	2	...
Carried over	...	13	254	26	268	13



## Returns of Diseases and Deaths in 1910 at the Victoria Hospital.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1909.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1910.	Remarks.
		Admissions.	Deaths.			
Brought forward	... 13	254	26	268	13	
<i>Diseases of the generative System</i>						
(Male organs)						
Bubo	... ..	2	...	2	...	
Circumcision	... ..	1	...	1	...	
Hydrocele	... ..	13	...	13	...	
Orchitis	... ..	3	...	3	...	
Papilloma of glands of penis	... ..	1	...	1	...	
Urethritis	... ..	1	...	1	...	
(Female organs)						
Abortion	... ..	3	...	3	...	
Anti Partum Hæmorrhage	... ..	1	...	1	...	
Cancer of Uterus	... ..	8	2	8	...	
Cervical erosin	... ..	1	...	1	...	
Confinement	... ..	10	...	10	...	
Endometritis	... ..	3	...	3	...	
Puerperal fever	... ..	1	...	1	...	
Malignant disease of ovary	... 1	1	...	2	...	
Pregnancy	... ..	2	...	2	...	
Retained placenta	... ..	2	...	2	...	
Phlegmasia	... ..	2	...	2	...	
Salypigitis	... ..	2	...	2	...	
Retrodeviated Uterus	... ..	1	...	1	...	
<i>Diseases of Locomotion.</i>						
Arthritis	... ..	3	...	3	...	
Caries spinal	... 1	...	...	1	...	
Caries tubercular	... 1	...	...	1	...	
Osteitis	... ..	1	...	1	...	
Periostitis	... ..	1	...	1	...	
Synovitis	... ..	2	...	2	...	
Tubercular disease of thigh	... ..	1	...	1	...	
Septic foot	... 2	8	...	10	...	
<i>Diseases of Connective Tissue</i>						
Abscesses	... ..	37	...	37	2	
Carbuncle	... ..	1	...	1	...	
Cyst	... ..	2	...	2	...	
Epitheloma of lip	... ..	1	...	1	...	
Ganglion	... ..	1	...	1	...	
Inflamed ankle	... ..	1	...	1	...	
Lumbago	... ..	2	...	2	...	
Malignant Adeno-Carcoma	... ..	1	...	1	...	
Mastitis	... ..	1	...	1	...	
Sarcoma	... ..	1	...	1	...	
Septic hand	.. 1	4	...	5	...	
Tumour on thigh	... ..	1	...	1	...	
Tumour on neck	... ..	1	...	1	...	
Ulcers	... ..	6	...	6	...	
Carried forward	... 19	388	28	408	15	



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Diseases.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1909.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hospital at the end of 1910.	Remarks.
		Admissions.	Deaths.			
Brought forward	... 19	388	28	408	15	
<i>Diseases of the skin.</i>						
Dematitis	... ..	2	...	2	...	
Keloid	... ..	1	...	1	...	
<i>Injuries (general)</i>						
Crushed toe	... ..	1	...	1	...	
Burns	... ..	1	...	1	...	
Bruises	... ..	3	...	3	...	
Cuts	... ..	7	...	7	1	
Splinter in foot	... ..	2	...	2	...	
Various wounds	... ..	15	...	15	1	
<i>Injuries (Local)</i>						
Dislocation of Clavicle	... ..	1	...	1	...	
„ Shoulder	... ..	1	...	1	...	
„ Hip	... ..	1	...	1	...	
Fracture of Femur	... ..	2	...	2	1	
„ Skull (compound)	... ..	4	...	4	...	
„ Tibia	... ..	2	1	2	...	
„ Elbow	... ..	1	...	1	...	
„ Radius & Ulna	... ..	1	...	1	...	
„ Colles	... ..	1	...	1	1	
„ Pott's	... ..	1	...	1	...	
Injury to Head	... ..	1	...	1	...	
„ Knee	... ..	1	...	1	...	
„ Lip	... ..	1	...	1	...	
„ Neck	... ..	2	...	2	...	
Internal Hæmorrhage (due to accident)	... ..	1	1	1	...	
Sprained ankle	... ..	1	...	1	...	
<i>Parasites.</i>						
Ascaries lumbricoides	... ..	1	...	1	...	
Ankylostomiasis	... 1	2	...	3	...	
Jiggers	... ..	4	...	4	...	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>						
Malingering	... ..	10	...	10	...	
TOTAL	... 20	460	30	480	19	

## ANNEXURE I.

	Males.	Females.	Total
Estimated Population on 31st December 1909	11,474	10,932	22,409
Births during 1910 ...	368	341	709
	11,842	11,276	23,118
Arrival during 1910 ...	433	82	515
	12,275	11,358	23,633
Decrease by deaths ...	207	161	368
	12,068	11,197	23,265
Decrease by departures ...	546	99	645
Estimated population on 31st December 1910...	11,522	11,098	22,620
Net increase during 1910. ...	48	163	211

Birth rate during 1910 per thousand 31.35  
 Death rate „ „ „ „ 16.28

## AGES AT WHICH DEATH HAS OCCURED.

Under 1 year		1 to 5 years		6 to 70 years		70 to 100 year		Over 100 years		Total	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
67	29	27	26	102	91	11	15	...	...	207	161
96		53		193		26		—		368	



ANNEXURE II

Meteorological

Months	TEMPERATURE							Rainfall		Winds		Deaths	Remarks
	Barometer	Solar Maximum	Minimum on grass	Shade Maximum	Shade Minimum	Range	Mean	Amount in Inches	Depth of Humidity	Direction of Wind	Average force	Deaths per month	
January	30.01	133.0	73.1	82.3	76.5	5.8	79.9	13.02	74.5	NW.	7.1	27	
February	30.02	144.3	74.4	83.2	77.8	5.4	80.5	6.45	74.9	NW.	7.2	47	
March	30.03	143.7	74.3	84.4	77.5	6.9	80.9	10.59	76.4	NW.	4.4	30	
April	30.03	152.1	74.6	85.2	77.9	7.3	83.0	10.03	75.6	E.	4.9	39	
May	30.06	144.6	73.6	83.8	78.1	5.7	80.9	7.61	75.7	SE.	9.6	28	
June	30.06	137.8	73.0	80.9	76.2	4.7	78.5	1.28	73.1	SE.	11.9	28	
July	30.07	131.7	72.5	80.1	76.1	4.0	78.1	1.66	71.5	SE.	12.7	26	
August	30.05	139.3	73.2	80.1	75.5	4.6	77.6	1.51	73.3	SE.	12.4	37	
September	30.08	140.5	73.6	80.4	75.5	4.9	77.9	2.66	71.9	SE.	11.3	33	
October	30.10	145.3	73.1	81.4	75.3	6.1	78.3	0.03	72.9	SE.	8.1	27	
November	30.07	136.5	73.1	83.3	76.2	7.1	79.7	9.00	73.8	S.	4.9	26	
December	30.06	112.0	73.1	81.9	75.5	6.4	78.7	13.67	74.7	NW.	5.0	20	

## ANNEXURE III.

Return of Patients treated at the Dispensaries.

Month.	Victoria Hospital		Anse Royale		Anse Boileau		Praslin		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M & F
January	50	224	21	27	1	1	3	4	331
February	82	280	17	26	...	4	...	...	410
March	88	288	19	20	...	1	...	...	416
April	111	302	18	24	1	1	...	...	454
May	79	226	18	24	...	1	...	...	347
June	35	112	17	26	...	1	...	...	191
July	20	81	16	24	...	1	...	...	142
August	42	108	18	27	1	1	...	...	197
September	34	127	15	31	...	2	...	...	209
October	44	119	16	24	...	2	...	...	205
November	12	73	12	36	2	...	10	7	152
December	12	64	11	21	...	1	12	20	141
Total ...	609	2,004	198	310	5	16	25	31	3,195

## Result of Cases Treated at the Victoria Hospital.

Sexes.	Remaining in Hospital at the end of 1909	Admitted during 1910	Total treated	Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Died.	Remaining at the end of 1910	Total
Males ...	13	341	354	247	49	21	20	17	354
Females ...	7	119	126	90	14	10	10	2	126
Total ...	20	460	480	337	63	31	30	19	480



MEDICAL REPORT  
OF THE ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER  
SOUTH MAHE  
for 1910.

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Eighth Annual  
Report.

I have the honour to forward my eight annual report on South Mahé, First and Second Divisions.

Health of the district  
during 1910.

There is indeed very little to report with regard to the medical aspect of the district during 1910, with the exception of chicken-pox which is more or less endemic, and which breaks out at irregular periods, there was nothing exceptional in the diseases of South Mahé. A death rate of 9.81 per thousand is very low indeed for a tropical country and it bears comparison even with a healthy English county. At the end of the year Influenza was prevalent and caused two deaths, the disease was not dangerous, or even of a serious nature, and the two children that succumbed were delicate and underfed.

GENERAL DISEASES.

Tuberculosis.

There was no death from Tuberculosis during the year, this does not mean that the disease is stamped out but it points evidently that it is not making headway.

In 1909 I had six deaths from this disease in this District, and it is certainly a pleasure to see that it has not claimed any victims in 1910. In my 1909 report I made the statement that "the disease is not spreading as rapidly as it was in former years and that with proper precautions can be kept in check."

Syphilis.

There is no doubt that this scourge will give trouble in the future, the male members of the community have got the virus fairly well spread amongst them, it has spread rapidly within the last two years, and in my private cases I see sufficient evidence that it is spreading fairly quickly in my district.

The new drug called Salvarsin or "606" has just been put on the market, and after the reports on the subject it has justified itself as being a remedy that cuts short this disease, as it is expensive, and thereby out of the reach of the poorer inhabitants, I think the Government would be justified in giving a supply to the districts to be used free of costs for the poorer patients, the gain in health and the cutting short of the disease would more than compensate the additional expense incurred by free distribution.

Ankylostomiasis.

There is not the least doubt that this disease is spread over the district. In my last report, I drew attention to the subject, a small leaflet could be printed in French explaining in an elementary manner, the nature of the disease, and the steps that should be taken to prevent contamination, when the matter is then put before the people it may help to keep it in check and prevent other members of the family being infected.



## CHAPTER II.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

## Comparative Tables.

I have attached to the report tables shewing a comparison of births, deaths, still-births, and marriages for a period of five years 1906-1910, also a table showing the diseases that caused death during 1910.

## Still Births.

These tables do not call for special remark, except on still-births, there are two causes in my opinion why the still-births seem high in proportion to the population. The first is the legal aspect, the law compels that all births in which the sex can be recognised to be registered, consequently a good many still-births of five months are thus registered while in other countries only fully developed children are thus classified, the second cause is premature confinement due to hard work and under-feeding and as the bulk of the still-births are amongst the poorer classes, chiefly washerwoman, the nature of their employment probably with a syphilitic taint helps in a good many cases to bring about this condition.

## Estimated Population of South Mahé.

This year a census of the Colony will be taken, and for next year there will be reliable date on which to go for statistical purposes. I fixed the population in 1909 at 4,800, during 1910 we had 138 births and 48 deaths a net gain to the community of 90. This added to the population of 1909 gives the population for 1910 at 4,890. There is always an error in computing in this manner, yet it is taken into account that the census of 1901 gave a population of 4,203 and there is little emigration in the district, a gain of 687 in the total, is about normal taking into account the fairly high and steady birth-rate of the district.

## Death rate per thousand.

With an estimated population of 4,890, the death-rate for the year was 9.81 per thousand of the population, this is lower than 1909 when the death-rate was 11.25 a reference to the tables shows that the death-rate has fallen steadily since 1906. There were eleven deaths of children under one year, compared with 13 in 1909, but if the total for children under five years be taken there were 24 deaths for 1910 against 20 in 1909.

## Principal Diseases causing death during 1910.

The principal diseases causing death during 1910 are as follows: Anæmia 2, Aneurism 2, Asthma 3, Endocarditis 2, Gastritis 5, Influenza 2, Infantile Marasmus 7, Leprosy 2, Pneumonia 3, Senile Decay 6, Syphilis 4.

## Births.

The births were only 13 for the year, compared with 160 in 1909, and 167 in 1906, with the population as estimated this works out a birth-rate of 28.22, the lowest on record. As I remarked in my report last year there is a steady diminution setting-in, in the birth-rate I believe it is due to the fact that the Island is getting over populated, and means are taken to keep the families in check.

## Marriages.

There were 25 marriages for the year, and this is above the average, in 1906 there were only 13, Marriages may be looked upon as a true index of the prosperity of the people, when money is rare and work scarce they fall away while in the prosperous years they increase.



## P A R T   I I I .

## DISPENSARIES.

Medical Assistance was rendered to the poor at the Dispensaries of Anse Boileau and Anse Royale during the year ; as a rule the Anse Boileau Dispensary has few patients. The following is a list of patients treated at the Anse Royale Dispensary during the year.

Month.	Old.		New.		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
January	16	18	5	9	48
February	11	18	6	8	43
March	12	16	7	4	39
April	12	21	6	3	42
May	11	20	7	4	42
June	12	19	5	7	43
July	9	21	7	3	40
August	16	25	2	2	45
September	11	22	4	9	46
October	12	21	4	3	40
November	11	22	4	9	46
December	9	15	2	6	32

## VACCINATION.

The vaccination returns for the year are very satisfactory, the lymph supplied was excellent, there were no failures, the number of children vaccinated was 152.

Successful	1st time	152
	2nd „	...
	3rd „	...
Total	...	152

## PART IV.

SURGEONS WORK IN POLICE CASES

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There was one important case during the year, in which a woman was charged with killing her new-born infant. The medical evidence proved that the child was live born, but the evidence was not sufficient to send the case forward for trial. There were the usual number of slight cases of assault, chiefly of a trivial nature brought up by the Police.

Sudden and Accidental deaths.

There was no accidental deaths during the year, there was one case which died under suspicious circumstances a postmortem showed that the cause of death was aneurism.

JOHN THOS. BRADLEY,  
Assistant Medical Officer, South Mahé.

Anse Royale,  
28th February, 1912.

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## TABLE OF DISEASES CAUSING DEATH IN SOUTH MAHÉ

1ST &amp; 2ND DIVISIONS DURING 1910.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 year	Under 5 years	Under 20 years	Under 30 years	Under 40 years	Under 50 years	Under 60 years	Under 80 years	Under 90 years	Over 90 years	Total.	REMARKS
Anæmia	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Aneurism	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	
Asthma	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	
Dementia Exhaustion	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Endocarditis	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	
Epilepsy	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Gastritis	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
Hæmoptysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
Influenza	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Infantile Marasmus	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	
Leprosy	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	
Paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Pneumonia	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Senile decay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	6	
Sarcoma	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
Syphilis	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	
Tetanus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
Uterine Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Uterine Fibroid	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Unclassified (cause given as fever)	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Total ...	11	13	2	1	2	4	3	11	1	...	48	

## BIRTHS, DEATHS, STILL-BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES FROM 1906 TO 1910.

Years	Births per 1000	Deaths per 1000	Still-births per 1000	Marriages per 1000	REMARKS.
1906	35.41	13.15	1.48	2.75	13 Marriages in 1906
1907	30.85	12.34	3.19	3.82	18 „ „ 1907
1908	32.52	12.32	1.25	3.75	18 „ „ 1908
1909	33.33	11.25	1.04	6.37	33 „ „ 1909
1910	28.22	9.81	2.04	5.11	25 „ „ 1910

COMPARATIVE TABLES OF THE AGES AT WHICH DEATH  
OCCURRED DURING THE YEARS 1906 TO 1910

YEARS.	Under 1 year	Under 5 years	Under 20 years	Under 30 years	Under 40 years	Under 50 years	Under 60 years	Under 80 years	Under 90 years	Over 90 years	TOTAL AND REMARKS
1906 ...	14	18	5	3	4	2	2	10	1	3	62 deaths during 1906
1907 ...	10	12	8	1	8	5	2	8	3	1	58 „ „ 1907
1908 ...	5	12	4	4	4	4	6	14	4	2	59 „ „ 1908
1909 ...	13	7	4	7	7	3	3	9	1	...	54 „ „ 1909
1910 ...	11	13	2	1	2	4	3	11	1	...	48 „ „ 1910

COMPARATIVE TABLES OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND STILL-BIRTHS

Years	Births	Deaths	Still-births	REMARKS
1906 ...	167	62	7	
1907 ...	145	58	15	
1908 ...	156	59	6	
1909 ...	160	54	5	
1910 ...	138	48	10	



## SEYCHELLES LUNATIC ASYLUM.

## REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT FOR 1910.

Fourth Annual  
Report.

Work of the Asylum  
from 1906-1910.

I have the honour to forward my fourth annual report on the Anse Royale Lunatic Asylum.

The Asylum was first opened on the 13th March 1906, and from that date up to the 31st December 1910, there have been 38 patients admitted being 27 males and 11 females, this total include 3 males transferred to the Asylum from Mauritius. During this period there were discharged as recovered 8 males and 1 female, as relieved 1 male, and there died 5 males and 1 female, leaving 22 patients on the Asylum Books in the 31st December 1910.

When the Asylum was commenced we had only temporary premises, and the surroundings left much to be desired, now the Asylum is a modern building, well ventilated, the dormitories large and airy, surrounded by a well kept garden, there all modern conveniences, even a telephone the first in Seychelles has been added during the year.

With regard to the public purse the Asylum as an institution has more than justified its existence. Formerly the patients were sent to Mauritius they were cut off from their family and relatives, the cost of forwarding 35 patients with the necessary guardians, paying the return fare of the guardians, as well as that of the patients when they were cured, was a serious item of outlay. The saving under this heading can be easily estimated between Rs 5,000 and Rs 6,000 to the public purse for the years under notice. Again the patients here can when convalescent be "allowed out on trial" to their relatives and friends, and this is again a saving to the public purse.

There has been no doubt a certain initial outlay in buildings and furniture, as well as cost of salaries of Attendants, but on the other hand this is compensated by the fact that the cost of maintenance is only 38 cts per diem of an average for food, or taking everything into account washing, clothing, Medical Attendance, salaries of Medical Superintendent and Attendants the cost per patient for the year was Rs 322.10, as compared with Mauritius cost of R 1.00 per diem a saving again to the public purse of Rs 43.00, per patient or Rs 784.75 for the year the average of patients in the Asylum for 1910, being 18.25.

Another and important saving is effected under the head of paying patients the amount contributed under this heading for the year was Rs 867.08.

I am not laying so much stress on the sentimental side of the question, formerly the patients were cut off from their families, now there are regular visiting days and the horror of Asylum treatment is robbed of much of its terror, with which it was associated under the former system, but it is also an important side of the question as sentiment and feeling are closely bound together in the treatment of those sick and mentally affected.

The health of the inmates was good during the year, there was one death in the male side the patient who was old and worn out was in the Asylum for three years. There were no contagious or infectious disease during the year.

Health of the  
inmates.



## Dieting.

At the commencement of the year instead of contracting as in past years for the support of the patients at a rate of 50 cts per head daily, we arranged to have all the cooking done on the Asylum premises. The result has been satisfactory not only that the quality and quantity of the rations are much superior, the individual tastes of the patients catered for, and the minor comforts that helps the inmates to forget their surroundings better looked after, but there was also a considerable saving in outlay the average cost for each patient per month was Rs 11.49, and the saving under this head alone was Rs 209.69.

## Admissions.

There were admitted during the year to the Asylum three males, and three females, there were all pauper patients with the exception of one female who was a second class paying patient.

## Discharges.

Two males and one female were discharged during the year as cured and in addition one female was allowed "out on trial" under Section 42 of Ord. 3 of 1906. This stage of allowing "out on trial" is always the preliminary stage to that of being discharged as cured.

## Died.

One male patient died during the year, he was admitted on 12th June 1907, and went into Dementia and finally died from exhaustion.

## Amusements.

As in past years I see that the patients get a fair amount of recreation, in the wards draughts, and dominoes are provided, and for patients that can read magazines and books. Illustrated journals are at times forwarded to the Asylum by charitably disposed persons and they are always welcome, even the dullest of the inmates can always find pleasure in their contents. There is at least once a week a long walk in the neighbourhood and on Thursday evening at seven p.m. in the male department there is a magic lantern performance which is much enjoyed. The weekly dance under the supervision of the attendants is always continued and is eagerly looked forward to each week by the patients.

## Asylum Work.

On the Male side there is a vegetable garden which is worked by the inmates, the produce goes to the kitchen and helps materially to reduce the cost of maintenance, in addition the male patients keep the grounds of the Asylum in order, and some of them have turned out expert gardeners.

The female side makes all the Asylum clothing required for the inmates and the repairs of linen and clothing are also undertaken by the female side. There is therefore a fair amount of money saved in both departments by the labour of the inmate.

## Attendants.

The question of good and careful nursing is very important it is necessary to get a fairly intelligent type of people to act as attendants, a class that is better educated and more intelligent than that of the labouring classes. In the male side the difficulty is not so marked as in the female, and it is difficult to attract to the service as attendants the class which one would wish. I think it only right to mention that my Head Attendant of the Male side has given me every satisfaction during the year, he shows tact and intelligence in Asylum management, and maintains strict discipline which is so necessary to promote order and comfort amongst the inmates and Attendants, in addition he has acted as Clerk and keeps the diet and store books in a creditable



manner. The Male Attendants have performed their work in a satisfactory manner for the year, and there were no reports for any serious offences.

The female side due to changing of Attendants and the difficulty of getting the proper class to enter the service did not give the same satisfaction, two Attendants resigned during the year, and two new Attendants were appointed in their place. The two new Attendants give no cause of complaint and seem to be superior to those that resigned.

Certificate in Mental  
Nursing.

It is proposed to draw up a course of study and deliver a course of lectures to the Attendants in mental nursing the Syllabus of the course will follow that of the Medico-Psychological Association has laid down for English Asylum. Attendants will not be allowed to enter for the examination until they have completed three years' services, the successful attendants will be entitled to a certificate, which may carry with it an increase of pay.

Tables.

To this report I have attached tables showing admissions, readmissions, discharges, and deaths from the opening of the Asylum. Tables have been added showing the cost of maintenance, and the amount contributed by paying patients during the year, also a statistical table showing the condition as to marriage, mental disease, and occupation of the patient.

JOHN THOS. BRADLEY, M. D.

Medical Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum.

Seychelles,  
28th February, 1911.

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STATISTICAL TABLES SHOWING THE ADMISSIONS, READMISSIONS, DISCHARGES  
AND DEATHS DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1910.

	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
In Asylum 1st January 1910, including those out on trial	...	...	...	13	7	20
CASES ADMITTED DURING 1910.						
First admission	...	...	...	3	2	5
Not first admission	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total cases under care during the year	...	...	...	16	10	26
CASES DISCHARGED DURING 1910.						
Recovered	2	1	3	...	...	...
Relieved	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not improved	...	...	...	...	...	...
Died	1	...	1	...	...	...
Total cases discharged and died during the year	3	1	4	...	...	...
Remaining in the Asylum on 31st December 1910, including those out on trial	...	...	...	13	9	22



Table showing condition as to Marriage, Probable cause of Insanity, Mental Disease and Occupation of Patients

For the Year 1910.

Condition in reference to Marriage	Males	Females	Total	Probable causes of Insanity	Males	Females	Total	Form of Mental Disease	Males	Females	Total	Occupation	Males	Females	Total	
Married	5	5	10	Moral.  Domestic trouble Adverse circumstances Mental anxiety and worry Religious excitement Love affairs Fright and nervous shock	...	1	1	Congenital or Infantile Mental Deficiency : (a) with Epilepsy (b) without Epilepsy Epilepsy acquired General paralysis of the Insane  Mania.	...	...	...	Clerk	3	...	3	
Single	7	1	8		...	...	...		...	...	1	Labourer	9	...	9	
Widow	...	3	3		2	...	2		...	...	...	Sailor	...	...	...	
Widower	...	...	...		...	1	1		...	...	...	Washerwoman	...	3	3	
Unknown	1	...	1		...	...	...		...	...	...	Seamstress	...	...	...	
				Physical.  Intemperance (in drink) Intemperance (sexual) Venereal disease Self abuse (sexual) Over-exertion Sunstroke Accident or injury Pregnancy Parturition and the puerpural state Lactation Uterine and ovarian disorders Puberty Change of life Fevers Privation and starvation Old age Other bodily diseases and disorders Previous attacks Hereditary influences Congenital defect Other ascertained causes Unknown	...	1	1	Acute Chronic Recurrent A Pota Puerpural Senile   Melancholia.  Acute Chronic Recurrent Puerpural Senile   Dementia.	8	4	12	Proprietor	...	2	2	
					...	1	1		1	1	1	1	Merchant	1	...	1
					1	...	1		1	...	...	1	Nurse	...	1	1
					...	...	...		...	...	...	...	No profession...	...	3	3
					...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	13	9	22	Total	13	9	22	Total	13	9	22	Total	13	9	22	

TABLE IV

SHOWING THE ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, DEATHS FOR EACH YEAR FROM THE  
OPENING OF THE ASYLUM 13th MARCH 1906.

Year	Admitted			Discharged									Died	Remaining in Asylum including those out on trial 31st December in each year.			Remarks.	
				Recovered			Relieved			Not improved								
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T			
1906	2	2	4	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	3
1907	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	9
1908	7	1	8	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	4	5	5	10
1909	12	2	14	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	7	20
1910	3	3	6	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	13	9	22

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS FOR EACH MONTH IN THE ASYLUM  
THEIR COST AND THE AMOUNT CONTRIBUTED BY PAYING PATIENTS TOWARDS  
MAINTENANCE FOR 1910.

Month	No. of patients			Cost.						Cost of washing per mth for a patient.		No. of paying patients			Total amount contributed by paying patients		REMARKS  Paying Patients	
				Total Daily		Per Head		Patient per month										
	M	F	T	R	cts.	R	cts	R	cts	R	cts	M	F	T	Rs	cts		
January	...	11	6	17	6	11 $\frac{1}{3}$	...	36	11	16	...	55 $\frac{1}{3}$	1	1	2	48	50	1st class 1—2nd class 1
February	...	11	6	17	5	9 $\frac{1}{10}$	...	35 $\frac{3}{10}$	9	88	...	65	1	1	2	44	...	1st class 1—2nd class 1
March	...	11	7	18	6	83	...	38	12	...	...	80 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	2	4	77	67	1st class 1—2nd class 3
April	...	10	7	17	6	34	...	35	10	57	...	73 $\frac{1}{6}$	2	2	4	81	...	1st class 1—2nd class 3
May	...	10	7	17	6	32	...	37	11	52	...	92	2	2	4	83	...	1st class 1—2nd class 3
June	...	10	7	17	6	41	...	37	11	31	...	78	2	2	4	81	...	1st class 1—2nd class 3
July	...	10	8	18	6	75	...	37	11	47	...	84	2	2	4	83	...	1st class 1—2nd class 3
August	...	11	8	19	7	33	...	38	11	97	...	30	2	2	4	83	...	1st class 1—2nd class 3
September	...	11	8	19	7	48	...	39	11	80	1	06	2	2	4	81	...	1st class 1—2nd class 3
October	...	12	7	19	7	40	...	39	12	07	...	36	2	1	3	73	41	1st class 1—2nd class 2
Novemer	...	13	7	20	7	94	...	39	11	90	...	38	2	1	3	65	...	1st class —2nd class 2
December	...	13	8	21	8	89	...	39	12	24	1	03	2	1	3	66	50	1st class 1—2nd class 2





